

INTISARI

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker yang dapat ditemukan pada stadium dini dengan *papsmear*. Tujuan utama dari *papsmear* adalah mendeteksi adanya sel kanker atau sel abnormal yang bertendensi menjadi sel kanker, dan mendeteksi adanya inflamasi pada organ serviks. Pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku *papsmear* perlu ditingkatkan yang dapat dicapai dengan edukasi kesehatan diantaranya dengan metode ceramah.

Penelitian Pengaruh Ceramah Tentang Kanker Serviks dan *Papsmear* Terhadap Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Guru Wanita Sekolah Dasar Di Kota Yogyakarta bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ceramah terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku *papsmear*. Ceramah merupakan metode edukasi berupa pemaparan materi mengenai kanker serviks dan *papsmear* dari narasumber kepada guru-guru SD di Kota Yogyakarta. Jenis penelitian kuasi eksperimental, dengan desain pre-post test *intervention with control group*. Populasi penelitian adalah guru wanita SD di Kota Yogyakarta. Teknik sampling dengan *multistages cluster random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner. Analisis meliputi analisis deskriptif dan statistik uji menggunakan *Independent Sampels T-test* dan *Mann-Whitney U test* untuk uji beda 2 kelompok sedangkan *Paired T-test* dan *Wilcoxon* untuk uji beda 1 kelompok dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Karakteristik responden meliputi umur, tingkat pendidikan, sudah/belum mendapat informasi mengenai kanker serviks dan *papsmear*, dan riwayat *papsmear*. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ceramah kanker serviks dan *papsmear* dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku secara signifikan.

Kata kunci : Kanker Serviks, *papsmear*, ceramah, pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku.

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer was cancer that it was found at early stadium with *papsmear*. The main destination of *papsmear* was detect cancer cell or abnormall cell that it have tendention to be cancer and to detect inflammation on cerviks. Knowledge, attitude, and behaviour of *papsmear* need to increase and it can be reach by healthy education such as seminar, speech, training.

The research of Training Influence About Cervical Cancer and *Papsmear* To Knowledge, Attitude, And Behaviour Of Women Teacher In Elementary School At Yogyakarta City have destination to knew the training influence to increase knowledge, attitude, and behaviour of *papsmear*. Training was education method and it was contained of explanation of matery about cervical cancer and *papsmear* from speaker to elementary school teacher at Yogyakarta City. Research type is quasi experimental with pretest-posttest intervension design with control group. Research population were women teacher in elementary school at Yogyakarta City. Sampling method was *multistages cluster random sampling*. Research instrument was questioner. The analysis include descriptive analysis and test statistic, it used *Independent Samples T-Test* and *Mann-Whitney U-Test* for two group different test. In the other hand *Paired T-test* and *Wilcoxon* was one group different test with believe degree 95%.

Respondent characteristic was including of age, level of education, get or didn't get information of cervical cancer and *papsmear*, also *papsmear* history. Result of statistic test shew that training of cervical cancer and *papsmear* could increased knowledge, attitude, and behaviour significantly.

Key Word : cervical cancer, *papsmear*, training, knowledge, attitude, and behaviour